

SACRAMENTO, CAL.
UNION

M - MAY 30 1972
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S - 80,531

Nixon, Brezhnev

Respect Develops at Summit

Sacramento Union
News Services

MOSCOW—Richard Nixon and Leonid Brezhnev bargained hard during their week of summit talks, but they never became belligerent and they even learned they could joke with one another.

"They've developed a respect for one another," a Nixon aide said. "They both came up the hard way and they talk each other's language. They've even begun to kid each other."

When a hitch developed in the arms control talks, Nixon told Brezhnev he had sent Henry Kissinger, his national security affairs adviser, back to the negotiating table to break the deadlock.

"If Kissinger doesn't agree," joked the President, "you can

send him back to Siberia."

The tone of the past week was far different from Nixon's visit here as vice president in 1959.

There was no "Kitchen Debate" between Nixon and Brezhnev as there was between Nixon and Premier Nikita Khrushchev.

"While Nixon and Khrushchev became bitterly argumentative, these talks with Brezhnev are frank, sometimes blunt, but they have never bordered on the impolite," the presidential aide said.

Nixon's triumph in Moscow this time reflects more maturity and deeper understanding of the Kremlin mystique.

Nixon's summit meeting in Peking developed a new, intellectual friendship with erudite, mandarin Premier Chou En-lai. Their talks were sweeping,

general, comparing philosophical views of the world.

The talks between Nixon, 59, and Brezhnev, 65, were termed "more precise" by administration sources.

"Nixon feels confident he is well prepared," one senior adviser said while the summit continued. "He's confident he is here in a position of strength, living in the Kremlin while he mines Haiphong harbor and smashes the North Vietnamese rail lines with his air power. He also sees the South Vietnamese improving their defense, in justification of his policies."

There was a small, yet significant, public signal of Nixon's new trust in the Kremlin.

During the summit he used suave Viktor Sukhodrev, a So-

viet diplomat, as his interpreter. Sukhodrev interpreted all past Soviet-American summits.

In 1959, Nixon did not utter a word without Brig. Gen. Vernon Walters, now deputy chief of the Central Intelligence Agency, at his side to interpret.

Shortly before leaving Moscow, President Nixon presented a Cadillac to Brezhnev, who is a car fancier.

An American source said the vehicle was a regular production model, and a Nixon representative took delivery of it one hour after it came off the assembly line.

Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny and Premier Alexei Kosygin were getting hunting rifles with special scopes "and appropriate ammunition," the White House said.

U.S. Group Assails Naming Of General Aide in Paris

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, May 15—A group of Americans in France protested today the appointment of Brig. Gen. John W. Donaldson as defense attaché at the United States Embassy in Paris.

General Donaldson, who took command of the Americal Division shortly after the My Lai massacre, was cleared by an Army inquiry of charges of having shot and killed six South Vietnamese civilians from a helicopter.

A statement in the newspaper Le Monde described the appointment as "cynical toward American opinion" and showing "an unfortunate lack of respect for French opinion." It was signed by the actress Jane Fonda, the film director William Klein, Mrs. Alexander Calder, Prof. John Atherton, Prof. Gabriel Kolko and Maria Jolas, former editor of the bimonthly African magazine Transition.

General Donaldson was reported visiting a military base in the South of France and could not be reached for comment. He recently was promoted for defense attaché, succeeding Maj. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, who was named deputy chief of the Central Intelligence Agency.

«ЛИНГВИСТ»-

По сообщению корреспондента ЮПИ из Вашингтона, «после получасового дружественного опроса» сенатская комиссия по делам вооруженных сил утвердила назначение генерал-майора Вернона Уолтерса на пост заместителя директора Центрального разведывательного управления США. Фактически он будет осуществлять непосредственное руководство управлением, поскольку директору ЦРУ Р. Холмсу, как объявлено, поручено наблюдение за всеми операциями американских органов разведки, включая спецслужбы Пентагона.

Уолтерсу 55 лет. 31 год он провел в военной разведке, из них 24 года за границей. В американской прессе Уолтерса принято именовать «лингвистом» (или «полиглотом») — он владеет французским, русским, немецким, испанским, итальянским, португальским и голландским языками и служил переводчиком Трумэну, Эйзенхауэру и Никсону. Впрочем, «хобби» разведчика не иностранные языки. Он «коллекционирует» военные перевороты. Вот несколько эпизодов из его биографии.

В начале 50-х годов он был назначен помощником военного атташе посольства США в Иране. После переворота, приведшего в 1953 году к свержению правительства Мосаддыка, в прессе промелькнуло сообщение о причастности к нему Уолтерса. Однако к тому времени, когда в 1954 году Иран ратифицировал соглашение с международным консорциумом, по которому иранская

ЗАГОВОРЩИК

нефть надолго попала в руки американских и других нефтяных «королей», самого Уолтерса уже не было в Тегеране — он находился в Аргентине в качестве заместителя военного атташе. Проходит год, и вот группа генералов свергает президента Аргентины Хуана Перона, объявившего о своем намерении поставить нефтяные ресурсы страны под контроль государства.

Крупной вехой в карьере Уолтерса явилась бразильская «акция», на подготовку которой ушло без малого четверть века. Начало истории относится к годам второй мировой войны, когда в форте Ливенворс (штат Канзас) Уолтерс познакомился с одним бразильским офицером, прибывшим в США для стажировки. Офицера звали Кастело Бранко. Вторая встреча произошла в конце войны в Италии, где подполковник Кастело Бранко был начальником штаба бразильского экспедиционного корпуса, а кадровый разведчик Уолтерс — офицером связи при Эйзенхауэре.

1 апреля 1964 года генерал Кастело Бранко, начальник генерального штаба сухопутных сил Бразилии, возглавил переворот, свергнувший президента Гуларта, который решительно проводил в жизнь лозунг «Нефть — наша (то есть бразильская)!» Полковник Вернон Уолтерс занимал в апреле 1964 года пост военного атташе посольства США в Бразилии. В том же месяце он был произведен в генералы...

И. СКИБА

2. «За рубежом» № 19.

continued

NEW YORK TIMES

Approved For Release 2005/07/01 : CIA-RDP91-00901R000700100015-7

Washington: For the Record

May 2, 1972**THE PRESIDENT**

Kissinger. The White House said Henry A. Kissinger, the President's national security adviser, would visit Japan shortly. Though a White House spokesman said no date had been set, the Kyodo News Agency reported from Tokyo that Mr. Kissinger would arrive in Tokyo May 11 for a four-day visit.

Activities. The President told reporters of his profound personal loss after learning of the death of J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The President attended swearing-in ceremonies for Lieut. Gen. Vernon Walters as Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

CONGRESS**Floor Action**

Hoover. The House and Senate passed by voice vote a resolution providing for Mr. Hoover's body to lie in state in the Rotunda of the Capitol.

CIA Gets New Deputy Director

Associated Press

Lt. Gen. Vernon A. Walters was sworn in as deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency in private ceremonies yesterday in President Nixon's Oval Office.

Walters, who was a military aide in the Paris embassy and has served as translator for presidents since the Eisenhower administration, received the oath of office from U.S. Circuit Judge Edward Allen Tamm.

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CIA Aide Sworn

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